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TORONTO, JANUARY 29th, 1904.

The politicians will soon begin to rehearse that good old campaign song: "Oh, How I Love the Dear Working man."

* * *

If you hear a man use the word "skate" these days do not jump to the conclusion that he is referring to an alleged labor leader. He may mean the real ice article.

* * *

Labor furnishes the brains in production and gets one-tenth, while the other nine-tenths goes into the pocket of the capitalist. The division is unfair and the object of the labor movement is to remedy the unfairness.

* * *

You self-satisfied, egotistical workingman did it ever strike you that you are your brother's keeper and that he is assisting to keep your wages up while you begrudge him the little work he does get and make no provision for the time he is unemployed.

* * *

Two bank cashiers have recently committed suicide because shortages were discovered in their accounts. If these men had been labor leaders Mr. D. M. Parry and people of his ilk would rise up as one man and denounce the entire labor movement.

* * *

Nothing has done more to keep workingmen down than their own impatience. Men who almost for a life time had been unable to see even a gleam of hope, on being finally induced to organize for mutual aid and protection, at once must see results or they talk of throwing up the sponge. They would even denounce organization as a fraud, and quietly sink into their former state, living without hope.

* * *

The Ohio Mine Workers, in session last week at Columbus, expressed themselves as favoring the ownership and operation of mines by the United Mine Workers. Unwittingly, perhaps, in this resolution they have grasped the key to the labor problem—they have found the only solution. When the workers themselves own the means of production and have free access to natural resources, they will no longer fight about a bigger share of their product for themselves as wages, for there will be no one to pay profits to except themselves, who will then be the owners. It's coming.

* * *

The agitation against the continuous use of voting machines in this city seems to have died out, in view of the result of the canvass conducted by the Merchants' Exchange, which revealed a most decided majority in favor of continuing their use. There were some instances of mistakes made by voters through lack of knowledge of how to manipulate the machine, but it has been clearly shown by experts that all defects can be easily remedied, and if it becomes merely a question of the education of the voter it is much easier to master the intricacies of voting by machine than by the old-fashioned complex Australian ballot. By all means let us not retrograde, but always progress.—Progress, Buffalo.

THE ROLL CALL.

The roll is being called with a vengeance by the Crown Attorney. It is time it was called if one-half of the accounts of plugging are true. We have an idea it is next to impossible to have an election without any crookedness, but it should be possible to have one without the wholesale variety of crooked work which evidently prevailed at the recent civic contest.

It is evident that this class of work has been going on for some time, and the perpetrators of it have been exceedingly careless in their methods. Workingmen will benefit to a greater extent than anybody by the stoppage of crooked work, and it should be their aim to give all the information possible to the authorities who are endeavoring to bring the culprits to justice.

It must be borne in mind also that the prosecution must go on as strenuously against the highest as the lowest, so that none may escape, no matter how strong their pull.

This is evidently going to be a good year to judge the stuff of which the City Council is composed and let the citizens watch closely the moves of all the aldermen and judge for themselves those who are true to the best interests of the city.

From all appearances the political string is being worked around the hall to a greater degree than ever before, and through the enmity of the different parties will likely be brought to light all the possible crooked work of the other.

Let the game go on for a year and the revelations will possibly astonish many citizens. It will also serve to somewhat purify civic politics.

It would be a good job for the country if both the Provincial and Federal contests political could be investigated in the same way and the roll called of the wrong-doers.

The Telegram might ask WHERE DID THE MONEY COME FROM?

PRINCIPLES THAT GOVERN.

If we allow our minds to travel over the past history of the human race we will see that there has been a few occasions when men have turned their attention from the almost impossible task of reforming individuals, and decide to reform the principles of the institutions that certain individuals controlled.

The individuals that controlled the Roman Catholic Church had become so corrupt in the time of Luther that it was necessary to reform the church. Yes Luther, we find, did not destroy the Roman Catholic Church, as is evidenced by her presence and power in our midst to-day. But he succeeded in establishing a Protestant church governed by entirely new principles which gave to the people such a large degree of religious liberty as the world had never dreamed of before.

Cromwell was another of the people's benefactors who saw how useless it was to attempt to reform certain individuals, yet he thoroughly believed it was possible to reform the principles by which the people of England were governed in his day.

Yet Cromwell was unable to banish the kings from the throne of England as was evidenced by the people crowning another king after Cromwell's death.

The impression that Cromwell made on the minds of the people that left the old land was expressed in the new world.

For we find in the time of Washington after having trouble with the individuals they decided upon the independence of the United States and adopted a new method of government of the people by the people for the people.

And of more recent date we see the people attack the principles that govern after growing tired of trying to reform the slave owners of the Southern States; this resulted in every man or woman, no matter what their color in this new world of our, enjoying the perfect liberty of independence so far as their individual life was concerned.

It is this independence that we boast so much about in the new world that has made us a nation of slaves, industrially. We have no law on our statute books to compel a man to work and we have no law by which a man can compel the nation to provide him with work.

Because of this individual liberty in our industrial life we find that it is owned and controlled by private individuals and we are constantly told that any interference on the part of the nation with our industrial life would interfere with the independence of the individual.

After all the various attempts that have been made on the part of the workers to reform the individual we are inclined to believe that the much talked about approaching crisis in our industrial life will be when we cease wasting our time and money trying to persuade these individuals to study the interests of the people, and we attack the principles that are governing our industrial life to-day.

When our industrial reformers decide to attack these principles they must remember that the success of the reformations in the past has depended first on the leader of the reformation being a man who loved the people and was a disinterested advocate of principles that would benefit the whole people and not a few individuals.

Second, all the reformations that have been permanent have established new institutions governed by new principles with a view to elevate and uplift the whole people without any regard to a few special individuals.

Third, every reformation has held up the old principles that governed before the tribunal of public opinion until all that was false was burned out of them, and after the principles that were suggested had passed through the same ordeal and had been proven to be true they were adopted, and for this reason have stood the test of time.

The coming industrial reformation will either be a peaceful one decided at the ballot box and discussed in our newspapers and on the platform, or it will be a bloody revolution decided on the battlefield.

The many industrial problems that are being discussed with so much heated enthusiasm by mankind in every station of life to-day will have to be solved either by peace or war, the verdict of which it shall be, rests with the industrial reformers of to-day.

IT'S SNOW GOOD.

The snow cleaning by-law as it is today is only a pretence, with little actual value in it for the average citizen.

It has been disregarded by thousands of citizens, and a dozen or so have been fined—why these particular individuals and not the thousands of others, is not plain.

That the citizens as a whole are in favor of having the sidewalks and crossings cleaned, goes without saying, and the city should obtain power—if it has not that now—to either compel citizens to remove the snow or ice from before their premises, or to do it as a civic work, charging the cost up in the general tax rate.

It is not only an annoyance but an injustice suffered for a man to clean his own sidewalk and have to walk through the snow or slush or over the ice that every second or third neighbor—or some one else's neighbor—has left on the sidewalk.

If persons are liable to a fine and some are fined—fine every one—don't suggest that there is spite or enmity at the bottom of the proceedings taken either by the petty officers or those who consider themselves up in the clouds.

But going beyond the supposed scope of the snow cleaning by-law, the question of cleaning crossings arises.

This is a matter that requires immediate attention, as they have been in a disgraceful condition recently.

Many a person has been able to pick his course along uncleaned sidewalks who has caught his last cold by plunging into the unknown mysteries of the dirty street crossing.

It's up to some one to act.

GO AFTER THE WHITE GAMBLERS.

The morality department of the police force has recently been heard from in the way of raids on a Chinese gambling den. This is all right, but it is impossible to prevent gambling amongst the wily Orientals, and Canadians are not injured by it.

There is gambling in dozens of resorts, day and night, where young men acquire and pursue the nefarious habit, and this should be suppressed.

The police say, officially, that they are unaware of such places, but this statement can be taken with a whole barrel of salt, when any man about town runs against some one "making books" almost every day, and that in licensed places.

If the police cannot get the information necessary to convict, the Police Commissioners should engage some one that can, which would be an easy matter. It may be difficult for the well known detectives to procure evidence of their own knowledge, but if this be so, then the department should have "secret service" men in the real sense of the word—men not known to be connected with the department, except to their principals.

Were this course to be pursued, the whole gang of "curbstone" and "sideroom" bookies could be rounded up within a month. And it would be well worth while in the interests of thousands of young men and their friends.

NO WHEELS WITHIN WHEELS.

"Higher" education is all right in its way, even though the beneficial results of it are continually called in question, and not infrequently made to look nothing above par. But when it comes to the Greek Letter Societies obtaining special privileges from a government-supported university it seems to be a case of all wrong.

That good has come from the university is not to be denied, but not less has it come from the farm, the factory and the workshop, which are not boonsed by a government to turn out their best specimens as prize graduates.

What good has come from the Greek Letter Societies—except to members thereof—has not become common knowledge, and it seems just possible, even probable, that the advantage gained by their members is by no means a benefit to those outside the classic circle.

To the idea that graduates and undergraduates of the university should club together in secret conclave, there can be no objection, but that a state-owned institution should support, finance and practically endow such excrescences is out of the question.

The university will stand—but not for wheels within wheels.

EXTEND THE INTERCOLONIAL.

The News of last Saturday had quite a strong editorial advocating the purchase of the Canada Atlantic Railway as an extension of the Intercolonial Railway.

There is no question that from a Canadian national standpoint the proposition is a good one, if reasonable terms from the C. A. R. can be secured, as the Intercolonial up to the present has been little else than a spout without a hopper, through which to be fed.

The Canada Atlantic would go a long way as a hopper, but at the figures of purchase suggested by the News, would be too high—higher than the road cost or is worth, and higher than it could be better than paralleled to-day.

From a national standpoint there can be no doubt as to the advantages in extending the Intercolonial to where it will be fed—not starved, as it always will be while it remains dependent on rivals for the burnt and stale crumbs they do not care to absorb themselves.

HOW NON-UNIONISM LOWERS WAGES.

When employment is hard to get is the time that union labor, asking the highest wages in any trade, finds the strongest stress.

In a trade well organized, a man has probably received such wages as to enable him to tide over for a short time the ever-recurring depression, and, if not, his union will be able to hold him up to a certain degree at least.

But in comes the non-union man, who was working for low pay, and, as usual, with uncertain employment. He wants a situation, and will take what his wife and five children require to keep them. He and his prospective employer figure over this, and a certain figure is set as reasonable.

But before the negotiations are concluded another non-union applicant comes in looking for work. He sees No. 1 and sizes him up. He has only a wife and one child, lives in two rooms, and is prepared to work more cheaply than the first applicant—and feels pretty sure he is going to get the job.

There's another, however—a sharp, slick, devil-may-care single man. He was misinformed as to the state of trade here, and finds it bad. Just wants enough to live on, spend a little on the side and have enough to take him out of town in spring, when he "can make all kinds of money."

The employer thinks this is a snap, and decides that "it's a go." However, before he says so, another supplicant puts in an appearance, and he has a still stronger tale of woe and advantages according to the boss' understanding.

He had been foreman or superintendent in some of the largest shops in three different countries, and knew the business from start to finish. He came here and started business for himself, bought a house and furnished it, but his business had been crowded to the wall by the big concerns, as he had a family, he would work for anything "to keep the pot boiling" till something better turned up.

With the other offers before him, and probably subject to his call, the employer closed with No. 4, taking the addresses of Nos. 1, 2 and 3, in case he should want another man, and these three each left resolved to "get a job" no matter what the price.

When the three disappointed had left and the successful fourth was at work the boss turned to his cashier and said, "Well, I think it is only right to recognize ability—especially as he has a family and bought a house in town, for he is less liable to go roaming about."

And the other three go out to look for work with the numberless others, each prepared in self-defence to spoil the other's chances for a living wage.

How much better to belong to a union and stand by it and have it stand by you—gauranteeing not only yourself, but your fellow-members a living wage?

The bad service charged against the Grand Trunk Railway Co. by merchants and others from all parts of Ontario is doing good work in the way of stimulating the public ownership idea.

* * *

If you doubt the real greatness of Emperor Bill of Germany, just think that he has in the last 25 years shot 23,000 head of "game"—that record ought surely, in case of need, secure him a job in a slaughter-house.

* * *

Honest Dick Seddon, Premier of New Zealand, was right in suggesting a protest against the importation of Chinese labor to the Transvaal. He knows the evils of the yellow fellows better than Sir Wilfrid Laurier does, apparently, or the latter would not have intimated that the matter was no concern of his. Keep the Chinese out of every white man's country.

* * *

It is quite likely that most of the hundreds of patrons of the bucket-shops obey the scriptural injunction, "In the sweat of thy brow shalt thou eat bread," but the aforesaid sweat in their case has "produced" nothing—simply resulting from the transfer of their coin to the pockets of the "boss gamblers," who in the long run are the only ones who do not lose. Stock gambling is a good game for men who would remain honest to keep out of

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"THE LABOR BUREAU"
ONTARIO

By an Act passed at the 1900 1901 Session of the Ontario Legislature, a Bureau of Labor has been established for the purpose of collecting, assorting and publishing information relating to Employment, Wages, Hours of Labor throughout the Province, Co-operation, Strikes or other labor difficulties; Trades Unions, Labor Organizations, the relations between Labor and Capital and other subjects of interest to workingmen together with such information relating to the commercial, industrial and sanitary conditions of wage workers, and the permanent prosperity of the industries of the Province, as the Bureau may be able to gather.

For which purpose the co-operation of the Labor Organizations and others interested in the general prosperity of the Province is invited.

F. R. LATCHFORD,
Commissioner of Public Works.

ROBT. GLOCKLING,
Secretary The Labor Bureau.

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Directory of Union Meetings

Unless otherwise stated all meetings take place at 8 p.m.

Where only one name is given it is that of the Secretary.

Organizations changing Secretaries are requested to notify this office at once.

TORONTO DISTRICT LABOR COUNCIL. President, Jas. Simpson, 42 Albany ave.; Secretary, D. W. Kennedy, 59 Edward. Meets 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Richmond Hall.

BUILDING TRADES

CERAMIC, MOSAIC AND EUCAUSTIC TILE LAYERS, No. 37. J. W. Parker, 87 Markham St. Meets 1st and 3rd Fridays, Richmond Hall.
BROTHERHOOD OF TEAMSTERS, No. 144. Geo. Cooper, 116 Wickson Ave.
ELECTRICAL WORKERS, No. 114. W. B. Pattillo, 152 Rose Ave. Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Temple Building.
BROTHERHOOD CARPENTERS AND JOINERS, No. 27. John Tweed, 298 Palmerston Ave. Meets 1st and 3rd Mondays, Richmond Hall.
AMALGAMATED CARPENTERS, Branch No. 1. W. A. Rees, 271 Markham st.
AMALGAMATED CARPENTERS, Branch No. 2. Wm. Arnott, 548 Dufferin St.
AMALGAMATED CARPENTERS, Branch No. 3. Wm. H. Young, 151 St. Patrick St.
AMALGAMATED CARPENTERS, Branch No. 4. W. G. Gribble, 230 Munro st.
GRANITE CUTTERS, No. 16. A. E. Fredenburg, 152 McPherson avenue.
BRIDGE STRUCTURAL AND ARCHITECTURAL IRON WORKERS, No. 4. Frank Malone, 127 McCaul st. Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Richmond Hall.
STONE CUTTERS. A. W. Stewart, 28 Howland Ave.
PLUMBERS, STEAM AND GAS FITTERS, No. 46. Thos. A. Norris, 262 Booth Ave. Meets 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Temple Building.
BRICK, TILE AND TERRA COTTA WORKERS, No. 19. Fred Munday, Carlton West P.O. Meets Heydon House, Toronto Junction.
PAINTERS AND DECORATORS, No. 2. J. W. Hames, 3 La Plaisie Ave. Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Richmond Hall.
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BRICK, TILE AND TERRA COTTA WORKERS, No. 19. 229 Keele street, Toronto Junction. Meets Heydon House, Toronto Junction.
MARBLE WORKERS, No. 12. W. H. McMartin, 26 Edward St. Meets 2nd 4th Thursdays, Strathcona Chambers.
SHEET METAL WORKERS, No. 120. J. F. Hough, 268 Bathurst St., Rec. Secretary; J. B. Chapman, 75 Foxley St., Cor. Secretary; J. Gow, 268 Bathurst St., President; W. C. Brake, 310 Adelaide St. West, Vice-President; Sam Cox, Fin. Secretary; R. Russell, Treasurer; J. Martin, Conductor; Geo. Welch, Warden. Meets 2nd and 4th Fridays, Temple Building.
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PLASTERERS' LABORERS. B. Knowles, 59 Shirley st.
PLASTERERS' INTERNATIONAL, No. 48. D. A. Webber, 423 Manning ave.
LATHERS' INTERNATIONAL, No. 97. Care of K. A. McRae, 44 1-2 Adelaide St. East.
BRICK LAYERS' INTERNATIONAL, No. 2. John Murphy, 84 Claremont St. Meets every Tuesday, Richmond Hall.
STONEMASONS' UNION. David Coleman, 266 Church St.
ELEVATOR CONSTRUCTORS' INTERNATIONAL, No. 13. Theo. Alsthorpe, 440 King St. West. Meets 1st and 3rd Fridays, Pythian Hall.
WOOD, WIRE AND METAL LATHERS, No. 97. Chas. Calhoun, 795 Euclid ave.
ORNAMENTAL IRON AND WIRE WORKERS, No. 71. Frank Hill, 38 Oak St.
THEATRICAL STAGE EMPLOYES, No. 58. W. E. Meredith, 17 Adelaide St. West.

METAL TRADES

SILVER AND BRITANNIA METAL WORKERS, No. 294. J. H. Mellway, 366 King west.
METAL POLISHERS, No. 21. John Acheson, 512 Adelaide west. Meets 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Cameron Hall.
BROTHERHOOD OF BLACKSMITHS, No. 171. A. J. Smith, 107 DeGrassi St. Meets 1st and 3rd Fridays, Richmond Hall.
MACHINISTS' INTERNATIONAL, No. 235. D. T. Montgomery, 154 Shaw St. Meets 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Temple Building.
AMALGAMATED SOCIETY OF ENGINEERS, No. 583. J. M. Clements, 39 Bellevue Avenue. Meets alternate Mondays, Dominion Hall.
HORSE SHOERS' INTERNATIONAL, No. 48. R. Roberts, 656 Ontario St. Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Strathcona Chambers.
BROTHERHOOD OF BOILERMAKERS, No. 128. N. Quesnel, 123 Palmerston Ave.
BRASS WORKERS, No. 53. Geo. N. Dunlop, 291 Crawford St. Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, 16 Maud St.
PATTERN MAKERS' ASSOCIATION. W. B. Hunter, 7 McKenzie Crescent. Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, West Y.M.C.A.
BRASS MOULDERS, No. 32. N. A. Montgomery, 31 Dunedin Avenue. Meets 1st and 3rd Thursdays, 16 Maud St.
STOVE MOUNTERS, No. 14. C. Curtin, 11 Palmerston Ave.
IRON MOULDERS' INTERNATIONAL, No. 28. John Barnett, 19 Rolyat St. Meets 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Richmond Hall.
ALLIED METAL MECHANICS, No 15. W. Cottier, 14 Brock Avenue.
MACHINISTS' INTERNATIONAL, No. 271. Jas. A. Reid, Box 500, Toronto Junction. Meets 1st and 3rd Thursdays, James Hall.
MARINE ENGINEERS' ASSOCIATION. R. T. Beales, 86 Yarmouth road. Meets every Tuesday, Forum Hall.
STEAM ENGINEERS' INTERNATIONAL, No. 152. John Lawrenson, 139 River St. Meets 1st and 3rd Thursdays, 61 Victoria St.
MARINE FIREMEN, No. 323. S. Henderson, Newmarket Hotel.

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WOOD CARVERS' ASSOCIATION. Gus. Miegeaud, 481 Yonge St.
COOPERS' INTERNATIONAL, No. 180. John Parker, 11 Schmidt place.

PRINTING TRADES

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CLOTHING TRADES

GARMENT PRESSERS, No. 188. Frank Geary, 132 Ontario St.
CLOTHING CUTTERS, No. 183. G. P. McCann, 266 Queen St. West. Meets 2nd and 4th Fridays, Forum Hall.
GARMENT OPERATORS, No. 202. W. Arnold, 5 St. Vincent St.
TAILORS' INTERNATIONAL, No. 132. Geo. Sangster, Teller Office. Meets 2nd and 4th Monday, Richmond Hall.
TAILORS' INTERNATIONAL, No. 178. W. E. Coleman, Toronto Junction.

MISCELLANEOUS

TOBACCO WORKERS' UNION. Charles Lavoie, 231 Parliament.
WAITERS' ALLIANCE, No. 727. Chas. M. Day, 297 Adelaide west.
BROTHERHOOD OF LEATHER WORKERS, No. 92. C. Hogarth, 45 Nassau St. Meets 1st and 3rd Mondays, Richmond Hall.
BOOT AND SHOE WORKERS, No. 232. A. Harris, 183 Oak St. Meets 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Room 5, Leader Lane Chambers.
GLASS BOTTLE BLOWERS' ASSOCIATION, No. 66. Joseph Williams, 71 Beaconsfield Ave.
BROTHERHOOD OF TEAMSTERS, No. 435. W. T. Hughes, 62 Kensington Ave.
CARRIAGE AND WAGON WORKERS, No. 85. Robt. Hungerford, 286 Euclid ave.
MAYFLOWER ASSEMBLY, K. of L., 6564. D. S. McCartney, 127 George St.
PRIMROSE ASSEMBLY K. of L., 2494. Edwin Brown, 270 Yonge.
VICTORIA ASSEMBLY, K. of L., 2123. G. Adams, 372 Ossington Ave. Meets 3rd Thursday, Richmond Hall.
MAPLE LEAF ASSEMBLY, K. of L., 1960. John W. Elmer, 561 King St. West. Meets 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Strathcona Chambers.
EXCELSIOR ASSEMBLY, K. of L., 2305. Wm. Gilmour, 296 Simcoe St.
BREAD SALESMEN, FEDERAL, No. 32. Walter Edis, 479 Delaware Ave. Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Occident Hall.
CIGARMAKERS, No. 27. R. Haberstock, 61 McGill St. Meets 1st and 3rd Mondays, Richmond Hall. Executive Board, every Monday, Richmond Hall.
WOMEN'S UNION LABEL LEAGUE, No. 64. Mrs. A. Denny, 59 Trinity Sq.
MEAT CUTTERS AND BUTCHER WORKMEN. Business Agent and Cor. Secretary, P. Lettis, 72 Foxley St.; President, J. Hodgins, 250 Queen West; Vice-President, G. J. Jackson, Bracondale; Fin. Secretary, C. A. Longbotham, 51 Augusta Ave.; Treasurer, George Strickland, 249 Christie St.; Guide, Mart Fitzgerald; Guard, Wm. Mahar; Sergeant-at-Arms, T. G. Bond. Meets 1st and 3rd Mondays, Occident Hall.
BAKERS' INTERNATIONAL, No. 304. J. W. Gibbons, 289 1-2 Parliament street. Meets 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Richmond Hall.
TORONTO RAILWAY EMPLOYEES' UNION, No. 113. President, J. H. Pickles; Vice-President, H. Lock, 148 Pearson St.; Cor. Secretary, J. W. Griffin, 48 Heward Ave.; Fin. Secretary, Geo. Coney, 69 Sullivan St.; Treasurer, J. W. Williamson, 74 Scollard Street; Business Agent, Jas. McDonald, room 13, 11 1-2 Richmond St. West. Meets 2nd and 4th Sundays at 2.30, Richmond Hall.
UPHOLSTERERS' INTERNATIONAL, No. 30. A. R. Lee, 156 Teraulay St. Meets 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Richmond Hall.
BARTENDERS' LEAGUE, No. 280. J. Beaumont, 798 King St. West. Meets 2nd and 4th Sundays at 2 p.m., Forum Hall.
BARBERS' INTERNATIONAL, No. 376. A. M. McKay, 365 Yonge St.
BREWERY WORKMEN, No. 304. Geo. W. Haines, 14 Thompson St.
CAB AND EXPRESS ASSOCIATION. J. Beatty, 198 Adelaide St. West. Meets 3rd Monday, Strathcona Chambers.
CIVIC EMPLOYES, No. 1. Thos. Hilton, 115 Booth Ave.
CIVIC EMPLOYES, No. 2. Wm. Hill, 83 Stafford St. Meets 2nd Wednesday, Occident Hall.
RETAIL CLERKS' INTERNATIONAL, No. 540. Harry Gibbons, 35 Eden Place. Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Strathcona Chambers.
CORK WORKERS' FEDERAL, No. 9665. Wm. Howard, 38 Wyatt Ave. Meets 4th Friday, Strathcona Chambers.
FURRIERS' FEDERAL, No. 9701. A. V. McCormack, 60 Sussex Ave. Meets 2nd Friday, Strathcona Chambers.
MUSICAL PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION, No. 149. J. W. Wiggins, 290 Palmerston Ave. Meets 1st Sunday at 2.30 p.m., Richmond Hall.
MALSTERS' UNION, No. 217. Thomas Black, 50 Brooklyn Ave.
TRUNK AND BAG WORKERS, No. 11. Jas. E. Warnham, 80 Arthur St. Meets 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Occident Hall.
ELECTRICAL WORKERS (LINEMEN), No. 353. J. S. Fyfe, 32 Mansfield Ave. Meets 1st and 3rd Mondays, Occident Hall.
STATIONARY FIREMEN, No. 183. Geo. Pearson, 89 McGee St.
RUBBER WORKERS, No. 11. Geo. A. Martin, 73 Elm Grove Ave. Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesday, Mallon's Hall.
AMALGAMATED LEATHER WORKERS, No. 53. H. McKenzie, 29 Bright St.
RAILWAY FREIGHT AND BAGGAGE HANDLERS, No. 61. Jas. C. Jaffary, 67 Tecumseth.
RAILROAD TRAINMEN, No. 103. T. Prescott, Coleman P.O.
RAILROAD TRAINMEN, No. 322. H. T. Meredith, 283 Crawford St.
JEWELRY WORKERS, No. 7. Jas. H. Tomlin, 605 Yonge St.
BROTHERHOOD OF CARMEN, No. 358. F. H. Wallace, 77 Murray avenue, Toronto Junction. Meets 2nd and 4th Mondays, Thompson Hall.
LOCOMOTIVE ENGINEERS, Div. 295. Fred A. Sproule, Toronto Junction. Meets 1st and 3rd Sundays at 2.30 p.m., B. of L. E. Hall, Toronto Junction.

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